



## DAILY NEWS

GEO. C. JORDAN, Editor and Prop'r.  
THURSDAY, - - AUGUST 21, 1879.

It has been simply impossible to give the full details of the damage done in and about Beaufort by the late storm, and we therefore make no comments editorially on the subject. Suffice it to say that Beaufort needs help—and immediate.

WARREN is certainly a fat county. The *Gazette* states that the officials have levied no county taxes this year, there being enough in the hands of the treasurer to carry on the county government another year.

CONCERNING the condition of the colored men who have gone out from the South to Kansas, there is diversity of report. Congressman Ryan, Republican, says that those who have gone to his State are provided for; but he adds that it would be better for future emigrants to seek other States, as no more can be taken care of in Kansas.

THE wheat crop of Illinois this year amounts to \$2,041,252 bushels, an average of 193 bushels per acre, and is valued at \$37,261,757, on average of 88 cents per bushel in the producers' hands. It is considered the largest and most valuable wheat crop ever made in Illinois. The total land sown in wheat was 2,157,063 acres.

THE only way in which we can retaliates on Prussia and Sweden and other European nations that are regularly sending paupers and lunatics to our ports is to send an equal number of emigrants from Europe, but not for the purpose of establishing model, poor-houses and lunatic asylums.

The method adopted by the Wisconsin authorities to attract a desirable class of foreign emigrants to that State is worthy of imitation. They have sent an agent to New York, and as the home-seekers land at Castle Garden he offers free transportation to the Badger State to such as give evidence of thrift and energy. Already the population of Wisconsin includes nearly 200,000 persons of foreign birth. The plan adopted will add to the number from the best class of the new comers.

THE South will raise this year about five million bales of cotton, two hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar, and very nearly six hundred millions pounds of tobacco. This will be a half million more bales of cotton, twice as much sugar, and twelve millions more pounds of tobacco than she ever raised before. If prices continue fair the South will be comparatively richer, when she markets the present crop, than any other section of the country.

IN another column will be found an article from the New York *Mail* relative to the Kansas colored immigrants. There is a slight discrepancy between this story and the beggarly appeal of a week ago. Governor St. John's "Relief Association" would act more in accordance with the dictates of Christianity if it would make a true statement of the situation, and not send out appeals for money relief wherewith to line the pockets of the "members."

THE Freedman's Relief Association lets light indirectly upon the condition of affairs in its appeal for aid. The association finds it difficult to relieve the necessities of emigrants. Although it has aided over 4,000 persons, the intimation is that had the money been forthcoming it would have aided more. Yet "the tide continues to flow northward," the association managers add; "and there's no telling just when it will stop."

THE United States Treasurer has prepared a circular of regulations in relation to express charges on money to be issued and redeemed, which provides, among other things, that on all notes sent for redemption the charges at contract rates are deducted from the proceeds; on fractional coin the charges must be prepared by the sender; on fractional currency in sums of not less than \$500 the charges must be prepaid by the sender, and on returns thereafter the charges at contract rates are deducted.

THE Rev. George Hatton, colored, formerly well known in politics and for several years past a Baptist minister in Cincinnati, is visiting his friends in Baltimore and the scenes of his childhood in the neighborhood of Piscataway, Prince George county, Md. George has lately been to Kansas to see what the exodus people are doing. He represents that many of the emigrants are in a totally helpless condition, and it will be necessary to support them for months to come if not years. He states that he found but one colored minister in Kentucky who was in favor of the movement.

THE New York *Tribune* once acknowledged that Mr. Manton Marble, formerly of the New York *World*, never made but one political mistake during his editorial career, but he certainly did make a financial one when he failed to get his editorial expression, "our esteemed contemporary," copyrighted. Every paper in the country is "slinging" it around with a frightful degree of inaccuracy—we cannot call it sarcasm. Now, with a royalty of a cent for each use of the expression Mr. Marble might safely lay claim to the title of millionaire.

THE Hon. A. B. Hewitt, of New York, in a recent interview in which the conversation turned on the business interests of the county, expressed his belief as follows:

There is no doubt that we are beginning an era of healthful prosperity. Nothing can check it. We are the granary for the world. Our crop this year is enormous. Industries thrive. Last year we put down over 3,000,000 of railroads. This year it will be 4,000. The only question is whether the prosperity will continue. It is bound to continue, I think but we shall have no end of high prices; simple healthy, remunerative business, with moderate prices, will enable us to go on with their enterprises. This is true prosperity. High prices check progress. We have got to that stage when everything will go on without an era of high prices.

A USEFUL contribution is unintentionally made to the Ohio campaign, by the London *Saturday Review*, when it says: "The resumption of which the Americans boast so much, is in reality an inflation of the currency. The greenbacks remain in circulation, and to these has been added a mass of gold and silver. This has fostered speculation which by and by may be productive of embarrassment. The situation is therefore not without its dangers. But on the other hand the persistent bad weather which is so disastrous to the United States. It is unfortunate only too certain now that the demand for American produce during the next year throughout western Europe will be enormous."

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THINKS HE TO HIMSELF.

Springfield Republican, Ind.

Senator Blaine probably reflects that there are more dangerous and less profitable amusements than speculating in railway bonds.

WAIT AND SEE WHO MAY BE SAVED.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The vacant posts at foreign courts should not be filled till the President obtains an official list of the killed and wounded in October.

WHERE IS SHE?

Boston Herald.

Horace Gates Fisher, acting chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, says that "our people in Maine don't know exactly what to fight," and he fears the strength of the Democratic local alliances with the Greenbacks.

HOW TO EMPLOY HIMSELF.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The wizard of Gramercy park sits in his cool room those hot days and watches Ewing shoot like a meteor through the Ohio horizon, and thinks of Thurman scudding himself by the salt seas, and rubs his hands and chuckles to himself as he sees his game played so well by his rivals.

WANTED.

Washington Post.

A few more widow Oliver and Spragues to finish up a small "job lot" of Republican senators. Nice second-hand lot, and only offered because they do not "match" with Lamar, Gordon, and other "plantation" senators.

OUR RAILROAD.

We are pleased to announce that Colonel Bessey, the contractor, has completed all necessary arrangements and will commence the work of grading the road to the west upon the 21st of July, when the period allowed for payment expired by limitation. "By a private arrangement," says Bessey, "the 'down' obligation has been so arranged that prior to the 1st of October the banks will be asked for no more money than may be required by the treasury, and they are otherwise to be accommodated on their books." The "up" obligation, under which of which the banks are allowed the use up to the date mentioned, is \$45,000,000. The times pertinent remarks that "if the Secretary can at pleasure change the term of a formal contract, the extension may be removed as long as Mr. Sherman is retained at the head of the treasury. A part from this, the Times recalls the fact that Mr. Sherman, in his speech in Maine, announced that the loan was closed. Nominally this may be true, since the whole amount of the loan is taken up by the banks. As respects the actual fact, the loan is not closed, inasmuch as \$45,000,000 remain outstanding in the hands of contractors, who are to be accommodated on their books." The "up" obligation, under which of which the banks are allowed the use up to the date mentioned, is \$45,000,000. The times pertinent remarks that "if the Secretary can at pleasure change the term of a formal contract, the extension may be removed as long as Mr. Sherman is retained at the head of the treasury. A part from this, the Times recalls the fact that Mr. Sherman, in his speech in Maine, announced that the loan was closed. Nominally this may be true, since the whole amount of the loan is taken up by the banks. As respects the actual fact, the loan is not closed, inasmuch as \$45,000,000 remain outstanding in the hands of contractors, who are to be accommodated on their books." 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### Gossip for the Ladies.

#### Rosebud.

O little maid in your rosebud bower,  
Draining of growing old,  
Wishing you always would linger, a  
Never in haste to unfold;  
Lift from the shadow your sunshiny  
head,  
Growing old is nothing to dread.

O little maid in the rose-tree shade,  
See how its dry boughs shoot!  
The green leaves fall and the blossoms  
fade;

But youth is a living root.

There are always buds in the old tree's  
heart,

Ready at beckon of Spring to start.

O little maid, there is joy to seek—

Glory of earth and sky—

When the red rose streak fades out of  
your cheek;

And the dew glisten from your eye—  
soothing and wider must life take root;

Reindeer and higher must grow its fruit.

O little maid, be never afraid

That youth from your heart will go—  
Reach out into the human, through show-

er and shade!

We are always young, while we  
grow.

Breathe out in a blessing your happy  
breath!

For love keeps the spirit from age and  
death.

—LUCY LAROM.

That was a pretty compliment paid by  
a member of the Chinese Embassy the  
other night to a young lady. Glancing  
down at her really pretty shoes, the  
oriental remarked: "I love your En-  
glish garter feet." —Boston Journal.

A lady's maid at Saratoga showed  
her lacerated fingers and said they  
were cut by the cords with which she  
had to draw in her mistress.

English ladies have fallen into the  
fashion of tattooing their stocking  
limbs. Is this novel application of war  
paint intended for the archery ground  
or the croquet lawns?

"There ain't no accountin' fur tas'se,"  
as the old woman, sucking the stem of  
an old pipe, said to her "swell,"  
who presented her a five-cent cigar.

"Julia" writes to ask whether she  
ought to go to Brighton Beach in full  
dress or half undress. If she will call  
around and exhibit herself in each cost-  
ume we will try decide the question.

When yesterday I asked you, love,  
One little word, to say,  
Your brother interrupted us;  
So please say ter-ter-day.

—Norristown Herald.

Nine out of ten groups of young ladies  
are now in the habit of using the  
stiletto or elsewhere will be found to  
use the pronoun he, his or him, just  
two hundred times oftener than any other words.

"Ma," said a little girl, "do men  
want to get married as much as women  
do?" "Pshaw! what are you talking  
about?" "They do," said the others who  
come in, and are always talking about  
getting married; the men don't."

Elmira Brooks thinks the only dif-  
ference between a young lady and a  
married woman is an offer of marriage.  
If it hadn't been for this kind of scribe  
we should have gone to our grave with  
the impression that it was eighty-five  
cents' worth of ice-cream.—Yonkers  
statesman.

**THE SKIN AND SCALP.**

**How to Preserve them and how to  
Treat them when Diseased.**

**A Fair Skin and Luxuriant Tresses,  
the Secret of Beauty.**

**Some of the Tortures Inflicted by  
Skin and Scalp Diseases.**

**A Valuable Treatise, by Mary E.  
Jenney, M. D., of New York.**

Apart from the suffering caused by  
skin diseases, their influence on the  
happiness of those to whom a delicate  
and pearly complexion is the dearest  
of all wishes, is not to be overlooked. All  
those who are afflicted with cutaneous  
eruptions, or loss of hair, will deny that,  
to obtain a fair skin and luxuriant  
tresses, she would gladly exchange the  
disfigurements that now mar her other-  
wise handsome features, or, for  
other diseases of greater severity,  
even danger—could their existence be  
concealed from the public eye. There  
is something repulsive about a face  
covered with humor; and all the grace  
of manner and brilliant powers of con-  
versation are lost in the presence  
produced on one who witnesses it.  
It is remembered when more  
important and worthy subjects are for-  
gotten. Many an estimable lady's life  
has been embittered by cutaneous af-  
fections. She imagines that every one  
she meets is looking at her. She avoids  
society and public places, and endeavors to hide her misery in  
seclusion. Here the struggle to im-  
prove her appearance is renewed. No  
remedy is too repulsive or dangerous  
to be used. Arsenic is used in large  
quantities; mercury is taken in-  
ternally and applied externally, until  
the teeth rattle in their loosened sockets,  
and the system groans beneath the  
load of poisons it is obliged to carry.  
If such be the feelings of one afflicted  
with such a disease, that must  
be the condition of those suffering from  
salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, pem-  
phigus, psoriasis, leprosy, lichen,  
prurigo, and scald head? No pen can  
fully describe the tortures they endure.  
In many cases it would be consider-  
ed a blessing. The burning, scalding,  
inflammation, and itching nearempel  
the sufferer to do violence to himself  
in order to end his sufferings. I have  
seen patients tear their flesh with their  
nails until the blood flowed in streams.  
Others, cold as ice, when they could  
cut the flesh from their limbs, so great  
was the agony they endured.

With a view to impart some useful  
information on the construction and  
preservation of the skin, scalp, and  
hair, and the proper treatment of them  
when diseased, I have here condensed to a popular form such information as  
is most desired.

**THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SKIN.**

The skin is composed of two layers,  
which may be separated from each  
other by the action of a blister.

The inner portion, which is raised up by  
the blister, is called the scar skin, the  
outer, the epidermis. The epidermis  
remains in contact with the body is  
the sensitive skin, the cutis, the derma,  
or the true skin. Each has separate  
duties to perform. The scar skin is  
horny and insensible, and serves as  
a smooth, protective, and sensitive  
skin under it. When the scar skin  
is taken off, we could not bear to have  
anything touch us. The derma or true  
skin and its glands, oil tubes, etc., are  
the seat of all cutaneous diseases. These  
are divided into four great divi-  
sions, viz., diseases of the true skin,  
diseases of the oil glands and tubes,  
diseases of the hair glands, and  
diseases of the hair.

**THE OIL AND SWEAT GLANDS.**

The skin may be pliable and  
healthy if it is necessary to have it oiled  
every day, and for this the Creator has  
wisely provided by placing in the true  
skin small glands and tubes, whose  
office it is to secrete oil, and to excrete  
the surface the proper amount of oil.

On some parts of the body they do not  
exist, but are abundant on the face, nose,  
ears, head, eyelids, etc. They  
produce the wax of the ears, and on the  
head they open into the sheath of the  
hair, and furnish it with oil, over the  
hair oil or pomade. When the skin is  
healthy, these little vessels are always  
at work, and constantly responding to  
the demands made upon them. Con-  
sequently no person should be afraid to  
wash thoroughly every day with soap  
and water, etc., as the Boston Medical

Journal once taught, the skin be injured  
by having the oil removed from its  
FREQUENT WASHING WITH PURE SOAP  
(free from caustic alkalies)—and I have  
something to say further on about soap  
to prove the skin and scalp health  
or to prevent the skin and scalp health  
from being disturbed when diseased—  
and luke-warm water followed by  
brisk rubbing with a coarse towel  
will do more to preserve the healthy  
action of the oil glands and tubes, upon  
which depends a clear and wholesome  
complexion than any cosmetic in the  
world. Sojourner Truth is fond of  
the perfect action of the sweat and oil  
glands in the preservation of the general  
health, as well as the special condition  
of the skin, that particular attention  
to the will be rewarded by increased  
physical power.

They discharge upon the surface of  
the body about two and one half pounds  
of matter per day, and their importance in  
the purification of the blood and health  
of the body is so great that were they  
closed by an impervious coating, like  
rubber or oil, fat glands, death would  
soon ensue.

The daily occupation of many, want  
of cleanliness in others, and the inher-  
itance of a sluggish skin, pave the way  
for the propagation of these vessels  
and tubes. Their obstruction is the  
cause of many diseases, become hard and  
pasted, and the vessels are not emptied.  
Hence the origin of many diseases.

Sometimes the action of the gland is  
great, and oil is poured out so profusely  
that at other times there is so little that  
the skin is dry and hard. In the hardened  
oil matter that constitutes comedones  
are found small animals, which Eras-  
mo Wilson, the great authority, calls  
the animal of the oily product of the  
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# DAILY NEWS

THURSDAY, - - AUGUST 21, 1879

## Thermometrical Table.

The thermometer at L. Branson's book-store ranged as follows yesterday:	77
8 A.M. ....	81
12 P.M. ....	81
3 P.M. ....	79

## Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—For the South Atlantic States, a very cloudy weather with occasional rain and light variable winds, with stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

## Index to New Advertisements.

W. C. & A. B. STONACH—Groceries.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

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In Fayetteville, on the 19th instant by the Rev. John M. Ross, of Portsmouth, Va., Mr. B. L. G. Hill, rector of the Presbyterian church of Fayetteville, and Miss Kate L., second daughter of the late Judge J. G. Shepherd.

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sessors at Lodge.

On Monday next the County Commissioners will meet with the Assessors for the county at large, in this city, for the purpose of revising the tax lists and valuation reported to them, and otherwise completing the list of tax-payers. The commissioners, having any complaint as to the valuation of their property or the amount of tax charged against them, can appear and be heard by the board in regard thereto. Any person who has failed to list, can give it by applying to a board at the meeting, or paying the clerk's fee of twenty-five cents. After the first Monday in September they will be liable to double-tax and fifty dollars' fine, or thirty days' imprisonment. The Commissioners must enforce the law. This is the last call.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE—Dr. G. W. Black-nall, Proprietor.

J C Orendorff, F L Williamson, J M Coulter, Baltimore; T R Turnbull, Warrington; Hon. J Davis, W H Yarborough, Louisville; J M Wilson, Wilson; Mrs. J. C. Wilson, child, Miss Odell, Concord; L J Lindsey, Governor; T J Jarvis and wife, Col T J Hicks, H Powell, D N Sherwood, Jos Mullin, North Carolina; Mrs J M Young, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. T. Ross, of Zanesville; Llanlais; Miss Martha Tyson, Miss E S Moore, J B Cherry, Miss Mangie Cherry, Miss Nina Cherry, Greenville; Miss E Dockey, Rockingham; M Dixon, Miss Nellie Dixon, Greensboro; Rev W. H. Eliza, Ludlow and Charlie Skinner, Greenville, New Hampshire; Benj Lyon, New York; Dr R D Flemming, Kentucky; Mrs B R Moore, W W Shaw, Wilmington; T E Amis, Pennsylvania; L H Shields, Virginia; National Hotel—S. R. Street & Son Proprietors.

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Macon Telegraph.

That business has changed its character radically the past ten years, every merchant and trader will readily acknowledge. It has become more and more difficult to make a profit, and the gambling spirit has entered largely into its operations. In no branch of business has this been more noticeable than in the cotton trade. What is termed "dealing in futures," has given way to speculating in futures. Nor is it confined to those engaged in the cotton business, but farmers, professional men, and even clerks on small salaries, have engaged in this species of legitimatized gambling. We have always believed that the practice has been exceedingly injurious to the South. We are of the opinion that our section has lost far more than it has ever made by engaging in it. We can remember a time, not many years ago, when many long faces were seen on the streets of our cities, and the speculators had backed their opinions as to the future of cotton. As long as dealing in futures were confined to the cotton trade itself, rational arguments could be used in its defense, and can be used now for those engaged in that business. But the speculative feeling

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It is very difficult to compel men to cease hurting themselves and their neighbors, not to speak of their State, but the effort must be made. We are informed that all or nearly all the speculators in the South who made money on cotton are in bad condition or dead. If it be true, as an old merchant told us, that the value of three cotton crops would not pay back the money lost by the South in this kind of gambling, we should like to know how long such a course of such practices, expected to become either more prosperous or more moral?"

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